

§ 187.309 Transfer of title.

Except for transfers by operation of law such as inheritance, order in bankruptcy, replevin, default judgment or execution sale, a State must require that to complete the sale, assignment or transfer of a titled vessel, a manufacturer, dealer or individual, must deliver the vessel's certificate of title to the new owner.

§ 187.311 Transfer by operation of law.

A State must require a new owner to apply for a certificate of title within a specified period of time, not to exceed 60 days, if ownership of a vessel is transferred by operation of law, such as inheritance, order in bankruptcy, replevin, default judgment or execution sale, and to include an original or certified copy of the legal transfer document along with the application.

§ 187.313 Title of another State.

A State must provide for honoring a current and valid title issued by another State, or a Certificate of Ownership issued by the Coast Guard, as proof of ownership for transfer or sale of a vessel, and for applying for certificates of number or title in a new State of principal operation.

§ 187.315 Surrender of title for purposes of documentation.

A State must deem a title issued by that State as invalid when a vessel owner surrenders it to the U.S. Coast Guard for vessel documentation purposes. Upon receipt of a title from the U.S. Coast Guard, a State must accept the returned title for administrative processing and cancellation.

§ 187.317 Information on a certificate of title.

(a) A State must specify the following information on a certificate of title:

- (1) Current owner(s) name(s).
- (2) The address of the principal place of residence of an individual owner, and the address of the principal place of business of an owner that is not an individual, including zip code.
- (3) Date of title issuance.
- (4) Vessel description, including the vessel identification number required by § 187.05 of this part, name of manu-

facturer or model, year built or the model year, vessel length, vessel type, drive or propulsion type, vessel use, hull material and fuel type.

(5) Each lienholder's name and address.

(6) Recording or perfection date of new liens and original recording date of any liens outstanding.

(b) Space must be provided on the certificate of title form for assignment of interests in the vessel, with a certification that statements provided on the title assignment are true and correct to the best of the owner's knowledge, under penalty of perjury.

§ 187.319 Duplicate title.

(a) The term "DUPLICATE" must be clearly and permanently marked on the face of a duplicate certificate.

(b) A State must require the holder of an original title, whether the owner or lienholder, to apply for a duplicate title within a specified period of time after, or after the discovery of, the loss, theft, mutilation, or destruction of an original certificate of title; provide information concerning the original certificate and the circumstances of its loss, theft, mutilation, or destruction; and surrender to the department any recovered original title or remains.

§ 187.321 Hull identification number (HIN) provisions.

A State must—

(a) Assign an HIN and require that it be affixed to an undocumented vessel that does not have an HIN at the time of registration or application for title after transfer of ownership or change of State of principal operation;

(b) Assign an HIN to an undocumented vessel without an HIN at time of title application and record the HIN on the certificate of title; and

(c) Prohibit removal or alteration of an HIN without authorization from the Commandant.

§ 187.323 Perfection of security interests.

(a) A State must provide that a security interest is not valid under State law unless perfected under procedures specified by the State. If a vessel is already subject to a security interest